British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.

House of Representatives of the Province.

Señor Garrigós addressed the House on its sittings of 10th inst., in tenor as follows—

"Gentlemen :—The Message of the Executive to the Seventeenth Legislature, on the day of its opening is an invaluable document to all who cherish liberty. It faithfully describes the worthy and patriotic proceedings of the Chief of the State as it regards the public affairs of the country during the last year.

"It is only necessary to refer to the assiduous attention he has devoted to each department to be convinced of his firmness and rectitude in the midst of events at once difficult and unfortunate.

"The admirable order which has prevailed in the period of the preceding legislature, proves the indefatigable zeal of the Executive to preserve it. And if the unitarian band, that traitor odious band, raised a rebellion at Dolores, it was put down instantaneously by the wise conduct of the government, and the courage of the faithful and valiant federals, it has more firmly consolidated order, and given a permanent consistency to the great national cause of the Argentine Confederation. The check this execrable band has received must convince them of their impotence.

"The patriotism and loyalty of the army and militia, and of the inhabitants of the Province, to chastise the mutineers, is a guarantee that the spirit of order and liberty will ever predominate in this country, and triumph over all who are intent on disturbing or setting at nought the honor and dignity of the Republic, or attacking the independence of America.

"This is not the only service rendered by the army. It has driven back the Indian hordes, who instigated by hunger made incursions on the frontiers of the Province.

"I cannot but call the attention of the Representatives to the strict economy observed in the public expences. Notwithstanding the vast calls upon the government, it has not in its disbursements gone beyond the sum voted by the House. A practice so constitutional and so much in accordance with the representative republican system, which exist here is certainly honorable to the worthy citizen who directs the destinies of the country.

"The government has vigorously resisted the unjust pretensions and exorbitant demands of the agents of France: pretensions which are at variance with reason, which tend to humiliate the glory and dignity of the Argentine Republic, and which at the same time strike a blow at American liberty and independence; inasmuch as France attacking our rights, attacks the rights of the new world. The brutal force which despots use has never been able to subjugate the power of liberty and justice, when they are sustained by warlike people who hesitate at no sacrifice to combat tyranny. We resist it is true an opulent nation. But gold and silver are consumable: virtue, constancy, patriotism, and the ardent flame of liberty are perpetual. Let us persevere in the defence of the prerogatives of our independence—a defence at once honorable to the Representatives of the Province and to the Illustrious Restaurator of the Laws, maintaining inviolate the honor and liberty of the great people over whom he presides: let us second his noble efforts, giving him an efficacious and decided co-operation; and the sacred cause of liberty will in the end triumph. It is the cause of humanity and in its support we ought to confide in the protection of Providence, and the sympathy of all the civilised world.

"These sentiments, which I am persuaded, equally animate every member of the House, I wish to embody in the answer to the Message of the government.

"For the rest; the Message contains an intimation, which when the time arrives for it to be discussed, my opinion will be invariable respecting the only Magistrate, who ought to preside over us, whilst the country is environed with danger, inasmuch as he alone can save it as he has hitherto done, and prevent the evils in which we shall be irremediably involved unless upheld by his wisdom, energy and prudent direction.

"I shall then propose, not alone the continuation in office of the great citizen, the firm column of order, the bulwark of our liberties, the defender of the national rights, and Restaurator of the Laws; but that the legal term of his new administration, be until the unjust and iniquitous blockade which the River Plate now endures be raised; and I shall move at the same time that this sanction of the House be subjected for confirmation to our constituents, whose sovereign will ought to be expressed upon a matter of such paramount importance."

The House on its sittings of 10th inst., appointed Señores Francisco Pineiro, Simon Pereira and Inocencio Escalada, as the Committee of accounts to examine those appertaining to the year 1839. And on its sittings of 13th, it appointed Señor Juan N. Terrero, to be President of the Junta of Administration of Public Credit, and Señor Juan Alsina, Vice-President.

We are still without advices from General Echague, therefore our details of the action of 29th ult., must be deferred.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

11th inst. The French armed boat Atrevido, came in this morning from a cruise. The Camille's launch sailed yesterday to the northward.

12th. Arrived French brig of war Vedette, from France in October last, Montevideo 9th inst. She is a small brig drawing 9 feet water, carrying we believe 4 or 6 guns, including two 32 pounders for throwing shot or shell á la Paixhans.

The Camille's launch came in from the northward.

13th. The Vedette, Atrevido and a launch sailed for Colonia.

14th. Nothing new.

15th. Do.

16th. Arrived a French brig of war from the eastward. The Atrevido, Camille's launch, and a whale boat, arrived from Martin Garcia. The Atrevido sailed again for that destination.

17th. Nothing new.

This day (18th inst.) completes the 662nd day of the blockade.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

H. B. M's brig Grecian, arrived early on Thursday morning from Montevideo, and after anchoring a short time near the Stag frigate, proceeded to the outer roads.

At half past 8 A. M., the Stag fired a gun and signalised, upon which the Calliope got under way and then the Grecian, and both stood down the river, but afterwards tacked and anchored close to the Stag. In the afternoon the Calliope sailed for Montevideo.

These movements excited considerable curiosity about town, and rumour was busy on the occasion, particularly when it was known that the Grecian had not communicated with the shore, and that the pilot of the Packet Cockatrice had gone on board the Stag. At any rate, it was a novelty, to see three fine British men of war in company off this Port, and one of them with a Commodore's broad pendant.

H. B. M's ship Calliope, has had a "long spell" in the River Plate. She arrived here on 26th July 1838, from Rio Janeiro, sailed 5th October for Montevideo; returned on 23d, and sailed on 3rd November for Colonia, returned on 7th, and sailed on 15th December for Rio Janeiro, returned on 1st April 1839, and sailed on 6th June for Montevideo, returned on 15th, and sailed on 20th for Montevideo, returned on 15th July, and sailed on 16th January 1840, for Montevideo and the Pacific. She has thus been in the River Plate 432 days, out of which she was at anchor in the outer roads of Buenos Ayres 376.

The seamen and marines were often on shore on liberty, and became capital horsemen.—They attended the Theatres and behaved in the most exemplary manner. They made a great many acquaintances in Buenos Ayres, and picked up sufficient of the Spanish language to pass the compliment of the day, amongst which the most conspicuous expressions were *como está usted amigo.*

The Weather has been unsettled lately—Friday the 10th inst., was a day of sultry heat, thermometer 88. The wind shifted at half past 9 that night to S. S. E., accompanied with slight rain. The bathers in the river got alarmed and hurried home. On Wednesday the thermometer was at 68. During the week 68 to 78.

Official Documents.

¡VIVA LA FEDERACION!

A decree dated 9th inst., orders that the *Tribunal de recursos extraordinarios* for the year 1840, shall consist of the following Members of the House of Representatives. Felipe Senillosa, Lorenzo Torres and Norberto Dolz, in conjunction with the Assessor General and the Fiscal. The latter to be President of the Tribunal. And as substitutes in those cases mentioned in article 9 of the law of 5th December 1838. Señores Miguel Garcia, Romualdo Gaete, Tiburcio Carioba de Saenz and Rafael Casagemas.

A note to the government dated 2nd inst., from the gentlemen composing the Committee for regulating the price of beef, recommends that no alteration be at present made in the price, but that it should continue as heretofore at three dollars currency the arroba.

The government replied to the above on the 9th, approving the determination of the Committee.

Dolores, January 11th, 1840.
31st year of the Liberty, 25th of the Independence,
And 11th of the Argentine Confederation.

To General Manuel Corbalan, principal Aid-de Camp to H. E. the Governor.

The undersigned solicits you will lay before H. E. the Governor of the Province, our Illustrious Restaurator of the Laws, Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas, the annexed despatch from the Commandant at the Tuyú, advising the restoration the French have made of the Oriental brig Figaro, to the place whence they took her, with her cargo, &c., the which I inform you in order that the necessary steps be taken; the owner of the vessel being in Montevideo and she remainig in cutody of four seamen.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

NARCISO DEL VALLE.

Tuyú, January 10*th*, 1840.

To Colonel Narciso del Valle.

I have the honor to inform you that on the 5th inst., the French restored the brig Figaro, and she is now at her former anchorage. This affair emanated from the officer in command of the flotilla off the Salado, who ordered the restoration in question, not conceiving the vessel to be a good prize.

God preserve you, &c.

ESTANISLAO VIGORENA.

A decree dated 7th inst., states that an abuse prevails of drawing bills on other paper than that which the law ordains; it is therefore ordered that those who infringe the statute in this respect, although the stamp may correspond to the amount of the bill, shall suffer the fine imposed in article 4 of the law of 24th January 1833.

We received by H. B. M's packet Cockatrice, London papers to 8th November, Paris do. to 5th. The marriage between Queen Victoria and Prince Albert of Saxe Cobourg, was positively spoken of as likely soon to take place.—The Prince still resided at Windsor Castle, and was constant in his attendance upon the Queen, accompanying her in her equestrian excursions, &c. &c. He was born in August 1819, and is therefore three months younger than the Queen.

There had been a serious Chartist riot at Newport in Wales, in which several lives were lost.

The Dukes of Bedford and Argyle, died recently in Scotland, and the Marchioness of Salisbury in London.

The French and English journals are continually skirmishing relative to the policy pursued by their respective governments, and some very pungent language has passed between them.

The British army (says the Times), which marched from Candahar in four divisions, on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of May, and the 3rd of June, arrived on the 16th of July at Mookeer, four days' march from Ghizny. Up to the 20th it encountered no other obstacle than a troop belonging to a rebel tribe, which it repulsed with ease. On the 20th the army was concentrated at Nanee, distant 12 miles from Ghizny. On the morning of the 21st the army marched for the latter place.

When within gun-shot it was received by a lively cannonade and a well-sustained fire of musketry, to which the British artillery returned a few guns, after which the army bivouacked. On the 22nd the place was reconnoitred, and the preparations for assaulting it were ordered.—At midnight the artillery changed its position, and was followed at a short interval by the infantry. A few minutes before 3 o'clock in the morning the gates were blown in by the engineers. The trumpets sounded the charge, and the artillery opened a terrible fire, under cover of which the infantry forced an entrance through the gates, in spite of the most strenuous resistance; and at 5 o'clock in the morning the colours of HER MAJESTY'S 13th and 17th regiments floated on the towers of the citadel of Ghizny. Thus, in less than three hours one of the strongest places in Asia, defended by a garrison of 3,500 of the bravest of the Affghans, and commanded by a son of the ex-King of Cabul, fell into the power of the British. 500 men of the garrison were killed. The remaining 3,000 were made prisoners, together with their commander. The loss of our troops was only 191 men *hors de combat.*

Intelligence of this brilliant feat having reached Cabul, Dost Mahomed sallied forth at the head of 13,000 men, but the demoralizing effect produced by the fall of Ghizny was such, that Dost Mahomed was, a few minutes afterwards, abandoned by all his soldiers, and compelled to fly with only 300 men, abandoning his artillery, ammunition, baggage, &c. The English army immediately advanced on Cabul without meeting the slightest resistance. On the 4th of August an envoy of the Schah Sujah, escorted by 150 British soldiers, under the command of Major Cureton, took possession of the city, into which Schah Sujah made his solemn entry on the 7th of August, accompanied by the British Minister, the General commanding the army, and a numerous staff.

Two new expeditions were contemplated and in preparation—the one against Saudpore, the other against Kurnaul. The success of the British army in Afghanistan, the preparations for attacking the two cities just mentioned, and the recent disposition of the Rajah of Sattara, will render more manageable and mild the most untractable enemies.

Lieut. General Sir John Keane, who commanded the British army at the storming of Ghizny, states in his despatch, that during his forty-five years service in the four quarters of the globe, he never witnessed a more gallant affair than the attack in question.

The affairs of Spain were in a very unsettled state. Cabrera was at the head of a numerous and well appointed army, and declares that he will not succumb to the Christino government. He treated with contempt the threats of Espartero and his 40,000 men, defying them to the combat. The latter averred that he was not exactly in a situation to advance against his enthusiastic foes. This declaration caused some uneasiness to the government at Medrid, and it urged Espartero to advance at all hazards.

It is said that the leading Carlists, now in arms in Spain, declare that the captivity of Don Carlos, will not change their determination.—That they fight not for persons but for principles.

The following proclamation from the Junta of Catalonia will shew the spirit of the Carlists in that Province.

Catalans.—The late extraordinary events which the revolution celebrates with so much joy and so many ridiculous toasts in their bacchanalian orgies, determines the junta of government to address the following words to you. Yes, the King and royal family have entered the French territory, and the senseless Liberals think, in their madness, that this will make you dash your arms to the ground, doubtless forgetting that Spanish blood still flows in our veins, and that when we commenced this glorious struggle, without arms, ammunition, or one fortified place—without any other resources save courage—the King then, as now, was in a foreign land. Intrepid, enthusiastic fellow-countrymen, we have seized our arms and accoutrements from the hands of the rebels; by degrees we have strengthened our ranks, and have organized whole armies of noble fellows, who have taken myriads of prisoners and destroyed numerous divisions. What motive, then, can the revolutionists have for rejoicing at the absence of the King, since now, in addition to these resources, which we formerly did not possess, we have so many strong places in Castile and Aragon, in the kingdom of Valentia and Catalonia, now bristling with artillery, where the revolutionists have received memorable and horrible lessons, and Moreila and Segura have written in burning characters, on the page of history, the shame of the presumptuous Orau and the impious Van Halen?

Spain was still an orphan when treason delivered her over to the Saracens; but Pelagio's banner was waved on the tops of the mountains, and a small handful of peasants overcame the countless throngs of their enemies. Without a King or royal family, without any army, to such were we reduced in 1808 by Napoleon's perfidious jealousy; but the glorious banner was again waved, and history again recorded our undying fame. We conquered, Europe was free, and the King returned to his country. In 1820 the same Sovereign was chained by a faction which tyrannised over Spain, and again his faithful subjects, aided by their allies, obtained his liberty. Now, under happier circumstances, the result will be still more advantageous and decisive, and liberalism shall learn by experience what noble sentiments predominate in the hearts of those who combat for God, their King, and their country. The King was in Portugal when we commenced this war, and what is there now to hinder us from continuing it? Though he glads us not with his presence, yet his spirit still watches over us, and he has in the breast of every true Spaniard a bright throne supported by love and loyalty. Whatever country he may inhabit, Charles V. is our legitimate King. The aspect of this question is, therefore, unchanged, although iniquity has consummated, as far as lay in its power, the work of perfidy and treason.

Thus, Catalonians, a new field is opened for us to reap glory. The God of armies will watch over you, and will not leave his work unfinished. He has suddenly marked the brow of the traitor with the seal of his malediction, engraven in such frightful characters that the Liberals themselves, of all shades and of all countries, have chosen Maroto as the watchword for execration and contempt. This is the first effect of his horrible crime; it has excited universal indignation, and has laid bare to the eyes of all Europe the cowardly and perfidious plots of the Revolutionists. Oh, now, more than ever, then, let us rally round the throne. To arms, Catalonians! let us not be taken by surprise by revolutionary charlatans. Close your ears against the insidious promises with which they endeavour to deceive those whom they cannot overcome. Continue your efforts, and you will be invincible, and let your war-shout be "King, country, and religion!"

The Literary Gazette of 19th and 26th October last, contains extracts from a work recently published in London, entitled—

"Memoirs of his own time, including the Revolution, the Empire and the Restoration—by Lieut. General Count Mathieu Dumas."

General Dumas, was born at Montpelier in 1755, and accompanied the French expedition to America—an expedition "fraught with such terrible retribution to France."

The following extract is peculiarly interesting at the present moment.

"The French government (says M. Dumas), which, ever since the peace of 1763, and the loss of the fine colony of Canada, bore with impatience the humiliating conditions which it had been compelled to accept, after a war which was equally disastrous and ill-conducted, saw with secret joy the flourishing colonies of England ready to emancipate themselves; it desired their success, and favoured their efforts. Its assistance, though not yet avowed, had excited the warmest remonstrances on the part of England. Louis XVI., since his accession to the throne, had devoted all his care to the re-establishment of the navy. Great armaments were prepared in the arsenals of Brest and Toulon. French officers, whose ardour had become impatient of a long peace, went to America, where they were received in the ranks of the insurgents. The young Marquis de la Fayette was one of the first to give an example of the most generous attachment to the cause of American independence, as soon as it had been proclaimed. He had fitted out a man-of-war at his own expense, and gone as a volunteer to join the army of General Washington, if not with the permission, at least with the approbation, of the king and his ministers, who could not be ignorant of so decisive a step. The Marshal de Castries caused a proposal to be made to me, to accompany M. de la Fayette, with some other officers. I eagerly accepted the proposal, but it was too late. The government, whose interest it was still to dissemble the succour it afforded, stopped for some time this kind of emigration. The war between the two rival maritime powers was imminent, but the preparations were still covered with a mysterious veil. A train of field artillery intended for the insurgents had been

prepared at the arsenal of Douay, and was to pass through Dunkirk to be embarked at Ostende. It is well known that there was at that time an English commissioner at Dunkirk, whose business it was to see that the works and fortifications of that port, which were destroyed according to the most shameful article of the peace of 1763, were not restored. We had been and were still obliged to endure this disgrace, and to conceal from Mr. Frazer the arrival and departure of this artillery. The remonstrances of that officer, if he had been immediately informed of the passage of this train and the place to which it had been sent, would have embarrassed the commander-in-chief. The Count de Puységur, in order to prevent difficulties, which at least would have been unseasonable, invited Mr. Frazer to dine with him, to meet the principal officers of the garrison. I was deputed to take care that no message should reach the English commissioner, and to detain him as long as possible, by spinning out the conversation on professional subjects. I acted this mortifying part as well as I could, but with secret vexation. The convoy passed through the town at the beginning of the night and was sent to Ostende. The English commissioner was, or pretended to be, ignorant of it."

The London morning papers are now delivered in Liverpool, (203 miles from London,) at four o'clock on the day of their date.

The late Duke of Bedford's rent roll was estimated at £250,000 per annum.

Eclipses of the Sun and Moon.—In the year 1840 there will be two eclipses of the sun and two of the moon—all invisible in this country. The eclipses of the sun are on the 4th of March and 27th of August. The first is annular, and visible to the whole of Asia; the second is total, and is visible to part of Africa, and the Indian Ocean. Those of the moon occur on the 17th of February and the 13th of August. They are both partial—the magnitude of the first being 362 on the southern limb, and the second 607 on the northern limb, the diameter of the moon being reckoned equal to 1.

London Mirror.

Climate of London in October.—A correspondent observes, that the air and soil in London are better than persons who are resident in the metropolis generally imagine. He illustrates his opinion by stating, that at the corner-house of Montagu-street, Russell-square, there is a large pear tree, recently laden with delicious fruit; abundance of ripe mulberries may now be seen in a garden in Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, and a large crop of mangel wurzel in a garden in Gower-street, near the University.—1839. *Mirror.*

I knew an ox so fat that his shadow stuck to the ground an hour after he was gone.

American paper.

An old lady in the West of England for 20 successive years has darned stockings with the same needle; in fact, so used was the said needle to its work, that frequently on the lady's leaving the room it would continue darning without her! When the old lady died, the needle was found by her relatives, and for a long time no one could thread it, nor could they discover what obstructed the threads, when, by microscopic observation, they observed a tear in the eye of it!

Ibid.

Sweetness of their Lips.—The cause of ladies' teeth decaying at so much earlier a stage of life than those of the other sex, is attributed to the friction of the tongue upon them. But according to the Hartford Courier, it is owing to the sweetness of their lips, as it is a fact well established by every body's say so, that sweet things rot the teeth.

American paper.

Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

THE Message of the Government to the Seventeenth Legislature, is on sale at the State Printing office, No. 19, Calle de Chacabuco.

WANTED.

A Good servant woman in a small family, none need apply but those who can give good recommendations. Enquire at Mr. Harrat's Quinta.

Notice to Foreigners.

JUST PUBLISHED, a collection newly arranged of the fashions and customs of this country. A complete collection of music composed in the country. A collection of songs most in use, and a collection of sketches of the four Incas or ancient Kings of Peru.

To be had at Ibarra's, Argentine Lithographic Printing Office, No. 41½, Calle de la Victoria, from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED.

BY an English female, (a widow without incumbrance,) a situation in an English family as nursery-maid, house-maid, or to do needle work, understands the getting up of fine linen and housewifery in general.

The advertiser can give respectable references to those who may please to apply to Mr. P. Fleming, Store-keeper, Calle 25 de Mayo.

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on 7th November.

FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.

Barque Chalco, Captain John Dickinson.
Barque Lancashire Witch, Captain H. Grayson.
Brig Mary Jones, Captain Fishley.

FOR VALPARAISO.

Barque Bee, Captain J. Cornish.
Schooner Grecian, Captain Rowett.
Barque Thomas Hughes, Captain G. M. Mann.
Brig Globe, Captain James Cragg.

FOR LIMA.

Barque Daniel Grant, Captain Rackham.

FOR ARICA, ISLAY AND LIMA.

Barque Dyson, Captain Miller.

H. B. M's packet Peterel, was to bring the December mail from Falmouth for the Brazils and River Plate.

ARRIVED AT FALMOUTH.

October 12th, H. B. M's packet Spey, from Rio Janeiro 10th August, Bahia 26th do., Pernambuco 4th September, with the mail forwarded hence 24th July, by H. B. M's packet Cockatrice.

AT SWANSEA.

October 8th, British brig Proteus, Holm, from Valparaiso.

AT PLYMOUTH.

October 29th, British brig Fulmar, Haswell, from Montevideo.

AT LIVERPOOL.

October 9th, British brig Adonis, Gruchy, from Montevideo 16th July.

" 11th, British brig Plata, from Montevideo 12th July.

November 5th, British brig Ann, Williams, from Montevideo.

AT LONDON.

October 25th, British brig Don, Vautier, from Montevideo 4th August.

AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

October 2nd., French barque Corneille, from Montevideo 9th July.

" 25th, French barque Casimir, Gueroult, from Montevideo.

AT SAN MALO.

October 7th, French brig Automne, Noel, from Montevideo 13th July.

AT GIRONDE.

October 7th, French barque Guatimozin, Grenot, from Montevideo 9th July.

AT CETTE.

October 5th, French brig Frederic Eugene, Bronzon, from Montevideo.

AT MARSEILLES.

October 11th, French brig Henry IV., Lazolo, from Montevideo.

AT HELVOET.

October 26th, British barque Maggie Lauder, Mackie, from Montevideo.

AT HAMBURG.

October 29th, British schooner Jersey Lass, Dean, from Montevideo 31st July.

AT CADIZ.

October 23rd, Spanish brig Esperanza, Netto, from Montevideo.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

14th ult., H. B. M's packet Cockatrice, hence 23rd November, Montevideo 27th do.

26th, H. B. M's packet Skylark, from Falmouth 9th November, calling at Pernambuco and Bahia, with the mails for the River Plate.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

22nd ult., H. B. M's packet Lyra, for Falmouth, with the mail forwarded hence 23rd November, by H. B. M's packet Cockatrice.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

1st inst., American brig Nabob, Jeremiah Page, from Cape de Verds 25th November.

2nd, Spanish brig Paquete Brillante, from Barcelona 16th October, to Juan Nin.

" Spanish brig Oriental, from Rio Janeiro 16th ult., to Juan M. Perez.

" Oriental brig Feliz Petrona, from Rio Janeiro 18th ult., to Bujareo.

" Hamburg ship Sophia, from St. Ubes 14th October, to Zimmermann & Co.

" Hamburg barque I. M., from Cape de Verds 29th November, to Lafone & Co.

" Brazilian patache Buen Jesus, from Bahia 17th ult., to M. B. Braga.

3rd, Spanish barque Dolores, from Barcelona 19th October, to Juan Nin.

" Brazilian brig Descubridor, from Santos 31st ult., to M. Gonzalvez.

" Brazilian brigantine Pereira, from Parnagua 21st ult., to Guimareans.

4th, Brazilian brig Orestes, from Parnagua 19th ult., to J. Alvarez.

" Brazilian brigantine Bonito Porto, from Rio Janeiro 25th ult., to Costa.

" British barque New York Packet, from London 15th October, Island Mayo 26th November, to Bertram, Le Breton & Co.

" Tuscan barque Cleopatra, Shepherd, from Cape de Verds 10th ult.

" Portuguese patache Buen Jesus, from Parnagua 22nd ult., to Guimareans.

" Spanish brig Aguilar, from the Havana.

7th, American brig Levant, Dickey, from Boston 6th September, to Zimmermann & Co.

" Brazilian patache Frias, from San Francisco 24th ult.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 16th of January, 1840.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Captain Toussaint Jean Louis Hermenegilde Guillevin, with Commodore's broad pendant.
Barque Perle, 18 guns, Captain Segretier.

BRITISH. Ship Stag, 46 guns, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Thomas Ball Sulivan.
Ship Calliope, 28 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert.
Brig Grecian, 16 guns, Captain William Smyth.
Packet Cockatrice, 6 guns, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander.

BRAZILIAN. Corvette Bertioga, 18 guns, Captain Joao Francisco Regis, Commander of the Brazilian naval forces in the River Plate.

" Sardinian patache Francisca Catalina, from Rio Janeiro 27th ult., to Bujareo.

10th, British brig Star, from Liverpool.

" British barque Chaleo, from Liverpool 58 days.

13th, H. B. M's ship Curaçoa, 24 guns, from Rio Janeiro 4 days and a half.

14th, American ship Brutus, Adams, from New York 18th November, to Zimmermann & Co.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

5th inst., French frigate Minerve, 64 guns, Admiral Leblanc, for France.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

January 11.—*Wind N. E. rain.*

No arrivals or sailings.

January 12.—*Wind E. rain.*

Arrived, French brig of war Vedette, Capt. Condé, from Montevideo 9th inst.

Brazilian schooner of war Liebre, 8 guns, Captain Antonio Santos, from Montevideo 11th inst.

The Liebre on her arrival saluted the Bertioga with 9 guns, which was returned by the latter.

January 13.—*Wind E. strong.*

No arrivals.

Sailed, French brig of war Vedette, Captain Conde, for Colonia.

January 14.—*Wind E. strong.*

No arrivals or sailings.

January 15.—*Wind E. strong.*

No arrivals or sailings.

January 16.—*Wind E.*

Arrived, H. B. M's brig Grecian, 16 guns, Captain William Smyth, from Montevideo. 15th inst.

Sailed, Brazilian schooner of war Liebre, 8 guns, Captain Antonio Santos, for Montevideo.

H. B. M's ship Calliope, 26 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert, for Montevideo.

January 17.—*Wind N. E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

ERRATUM IN OUR LAST.—For the sailing of H. B. M's packet Cockatrice from Rio Janeiro, read 29th ult., instead of 28th.

Copenhagen, 26th August.

The Aurora Islands.—In consequence of the statement given in several journals, that the Aurora Islands, which were discovered in 1769, have been again seen, or, if you will, again discovered, we have received from a respectable quarter (says the Danish "Ove T. Avis") the information that they were seen in November 1825, by Captain Thayen, four in number, a little to the east of the mouth of Rio de Janeiro; viz:—in 43° 30′ long., and 53° lat.

St. Petersburg, 23d July.

The Aurora Islands and their first discovery.

Don José Espinosa, the companion of Malaspina, in his excellent, but not generally known, "Memorias sobre las Observaciones Astronomicas de las Navigantes Españoles," gives us a note which deserves attention, on the occasion of the re-discovery, which has at length been made, of the Aurora Islands. This note is in the following terms:—"The Spanish frigate Aurora, discovered the islands in 1762, and gave them the names which they now bear. In 1790, they were again seen by La Princeza frigate, which belonged to the Philippine Company.—Don Martin de Oyarvide, captain of that frigate, shewed to us (the officers of Malaspina's expedition), when we were at Lima, his journal and the situation of those islands, from his own observations. In 1794, the Atrevida, corvette, was sent from the Malouines (Falkland Islands) to determine, by astronomical observations, the position of the coasts. The corvette lay off the islands from the 21st to the 27th of January, and determined, by the chronometer, the difference of longitude between them and the harbour of Soledad, in the Falkland Islands.—There are three islands, all nearly in the same meridian. The middle island is rather low; the two others may be seen at the distance of nine leagues. Here follow the astronomical determinations:—Southernmost island, lat. 53° 18′ 22″, long. 41° 40′; middle island, La Rasa (*i. e.* the low), lat. 53° 2′ 10″, long. 41° 38′; northermost island (*Isla Nueva*), which was not known before 1794, lat. 52° 27′ 34″, long. 41° 26′. The latitude is south, the longitude west, of Cadiz. (According to the recent statements of the Americans, in the Mary Jane, there are six Aurora Islands, one of which is in lat. 53° 22′.) The captain of La Princeza affirmed that in 1790, he had found a shoal eleven miles E. S. E. of the southernmost of the Aurora Islands. The Atrevida looked in vain for this shoal, and saw only some small icefields, which might have been taken, at a distance, for cliffs or sand banks." All this was published in Madrid in 1809, in the first part of the "Memorias." How many shipwrecks would have been avoided, if navigators had not been so bold as to disregard such detailed accounts and astronomical observations! Nay more, Purdy, in the fine map of the world, 1833, marked the course of the Atrevida, 1790, as "in vain, and finding nothing."—Krusenstern, Duperrey, and Brué, who accompanied Freycinet, and carefully studied the more doubtful rocks and islands, have marked the Aurora Islands in their charts of the world: nay, Brué (and this fact is worthy of attention) added in the map of South America, 1826, the following note: "*Iles de l'Aurore vues en Décembre* 1825, *par le Capitaine Thayen.*"—*Petersburg Gazette.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

January 14th, 1840. *H. M. S. Calliope.*

SIR,

Having read in your paper some time ago, "A farewell to Buenos Ayres," in answer to Q. S., I have made bold to attempt *a something* as a farewell, if Sir, you should deem it worthy of publicity you are welcome to it. No doubt it will be subjected to much criticism—but at the same time I must tell you that it comes from a part of the ship where education is not expected. Therefore, Sir, I hope you will only glance at the faults.

We sailors are a jolly set,
And seldom think, what care is;
But yet, with feelings of regret,
We leave sweet Buenos Ayres.
The dark ey'd girls, with all their charms,
We bid adieu, for ever—
And pray the sound of war's alarms,
Their comforts ne'er may sever.

The pleasant time we've spent on shore,
With many of our nation:
Make us to think we never more,
Shall find a better station.
And, when we're tos'd on billows high,
We'll pray—and this, our prayer is;
Which some will utter with a sigh,
"Success to Buenos Ayres."

We now must wish you all adieu,
Prosperity to your trading—
And pray that you may ever prove,
You care not for Blockading.
Then do but—Bless us, with your prayers;
(Believe me much our care is,)
To give cool heavens, and favoring airs,
"To sail from Buenos Ayres."

I am,
SIR,
Yours respectfully,
"DELTA."

H. B. M's ship Actæon, arrived at Rio Janeiro on 31st ult., from Montevideo 18 days,—and H. B. M's packet Spider, at the same port on 1st inst., from Montevideo 12 days. Passengers in the latter, Mrs. Emma Robillard, daughter and servant, and Don Felix G. Alzaga.

Also arrived at Rio Janeiro on 2nd inst., the United States corvette Marion, Captain Belt, from Boston 52 days.

The *Courrier Francais* dedicates several of its columns to the deplorable state and mortality of the French army in Africa, "where, in five months, a battalion of 600 has 200 dead and 300 in hospital, and where the sick remain without medicine, for want of phials. The fifth part of the French army in Africa has perished in hospital, or on the naked ground, during fifteen months. Two-thirds of what remain are sick." All this is owing to the struggle between national pride and Parliamentary economy. At first the objection to holding Algiers was the expense in men and money. This was underrated by ambitious partizans of colonization, in order to induce the Legislature to sanction it. Now that the step has been taken, and the results foretold by its enemies have followed, the fault of disorder is laid upon economy, and a large budget demanded for Algiers in the name of economy.

Blackwood's Magazine for October 1839—and "the Times" newspaper of 19th October 1839.

The persons who have taken the above from the Commercial Room, are requested to return them.

The sheet of the Times of 10th October 1839, has been returned after a long detention, and when the interest attached to its contents had ceased.

The Times of 19th October, above noticed, contains a long letter upon the affairs of this country, dated Montevideo, and signed "A British Resident."

Died.

At Montevideo, on 26th ult., aged 38, Dr. Manuel Belgrano, a native of Buenos Ayres, and nephew of the late General Belgrano.

Advertisement.

LOST.

A thorough bred brindle coloured English 'Bull Dog;' face, feet, and tip of the tail white, and ears cut. He is very tame, and answers to the name of *Cribb*. Whoever will bring him to No. 150, Calle de Mexico, or to Mrs. Connell's No. 36, Calle del 25 de Mayo, shall be handsomely rewarded.

PRICES CURRENT.

All the prices of gold and silver to be taken as nominal.

Doubloons, Spanish	279	a	280	dollars each
Do. Patriot	279	a	280	do. do.
Plata macuquina	16¼	a	16½	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	16¾	a	17⅛	do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones	16¾	a	17¼	do. do.
Six per cent Stock	64	a		do. per ct.
Bank Shares	none			
Exchange on England	3⅜	a		pence per dol
Do. Rio Janeiro		a		nominal.
Do. Montevideo	17⅜	a	17½	per patacon
Do. United States		a		per U.S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	42	a	43	dls. p. pesada
Do. country	35	a	37	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	37	a	38	do. do.
Do. salted	31	a	33	do. do.
Do. Horse	13	a	15	do. each.
Nutria Skins	4¾	a	5	do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	65	a	70	do. per dozen
Wool, common	13	a	15	do. per arr'ba
Do. picked	26	a	27	do. do.
Sheep skins per dozen	19	a	21	per 30lb.
Calf skins per dozen	30	a	32	
Deer skins per dozen	14	a	15	
Hair, long	80	a	85	do. per arr'ba
Do. mixed	40	a	44	do. do.
Jerked Beef	20	a	22	do per quintal
Tallow, melted	16	a	18	do. per. arrb'a
Horns	250	a	350	per mil.
Flour, (North American)		a	none	
Salt, on board		a	none	per fan
Discount	1¼	a	1⅜	pr ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 280 dollars. The lowest price 278 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3⅜ pence. The lowest ditto 3⅜ pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.